

## **SCIENTIFIC STYLE OF UKRAINIAN LITERARY LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT (THE END OF XIX - EARLY XX CENTURY)**

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The formation of the scientific style in style systems of different languages occurs in different historical conditions and with different intensity. Also it's differently interact with other functional styles.

In the literary languages, which social functioning has not historically been limited and complicated by inhibitory effects of extralinguistic nature, the scientific style was developing in parallel with journalistic, official-business and art styles. In particular, it is significant for English, German, French and Russian languages.

Among Slavic languages one should focus on Polish, where scientific style began to emerge from 60s-70s of the XIXth century. The Main school was founded In Warsaw, the University of Krakow was transferred to Polish language of teaching and the Academy of Sciences was organized in Krakow.

The long tradition of the Ukrainian scientific language is reflected in the sights of the business sector, but its intensive development occurred at the end of the XIXth - beginning of the XXth century.

The dynamism of development of Ukrainian scientific language in the late XIX - early XX century shows that scientific articles in Ukrainian appeared in "Literary and scientific journal", "Notes of The Scientific Society T.Shevchenko", "Life and Word", "World" and other magazines, school textbooks were created on various branches of knowledge, in particular Ukrainian grammars by A. Ogonovsky, S. Smal-Stotsky and F. Gartner.

Practice of use of the Ukrainian language as the language of science demonstrates the publications in magazine "Osnova" (1861 - 1862) - scientific and popular articles on astronomy, natural science, horticulture, etc., and brochures of the Lviv society "Prosvita" (1868). They were written in a lively vernacular, but styled with rustic stories with elements of archaism, that is, according to

I. K. Beloded, the language of these publications had the character of “talk” composed under the folk story. It was caused not only by the desire to write available, to interest the "average" reader by scientific information, but also by the terminological volatility of scientific knowledge and the lack of developed standards of appropriate regulatory framework. Therefore, researchers often state that the popular science substyle can be considered the basis of scientific style.

The state of development of the Ukrainian scientific language in the second half of the nineteenth century characterizes the lack of significant difference between scientific and popular-science texts. Instead of scientific terminology in articles and studies, common names, descriptive concepts are often used. At that time the scientific language did not fully developed adequate forms of embodiment of human thought, verbalization of the results of abstract thinking and knowledge of the facts of reality. Features of the scientific and popular exposition trace primarily on lexical and syntactic levels. The first trend is manifested in the fact that in this period scientific, profile-specific terminology and partially used specialized terminology is dominated in the language of popular scientific literature. And this is natural, since the lexical level is essential for any style. In particular, a striking confirmation of this is the scientific texts of I. Franko, in which the distinctive features of popular science substyle especially distinct at the level of lexicon (the character and methods of use of terminology). At the syntax level the presence of complex syntax structures, plug-in and inserted designs are observed in these texts.

V. M. Rusanivskiy correctly notes that in the period under review, the rate of language development in Galicia was far more conspicuous than in the Russian Ukraine - there political, economic, philosophical, philological, historical, mathematical, legal, natural, etc. terminology was created. And not only Galician scientists were involved, but also the scientists from Dnipro region, in particular M. Hrushevsky. Language practice was influenced by the development of the scientific style in this period by I. Franko, M. Drahomanov, S. Podolynsky, N. Hrushevsky, A. Krymsky, V. Hnatiuk, I. Verkhtsky, I. Svientsitsky.

One of the main tasks of scientific language of considered period is to make vocabulary of abstract, general and special terminology to reflect the differentiation of scientific knowledge. A significant terminology feature during the late XIX - early XX century is puristic trend that was a kind of manifestation of the desire to establish the identity of the national language (A. Krimsky, E. Timchenko, A. Kurilo, M. Gladkiy, S. Smerechynskyy, O. Sinyavsky, M. Sulima, N. Nakonechniy, etc.).

One of the reasons of appearance and functioning of incorrect term units which did not reflect the nature of denoted concepts was the lack of a science center, which would have made the scientific principles of enrichment Ukrainian scientific terminology, coordinated the processes of creation and unification. They also were amplified by divergence in spelling and word-building of the terminology.

Despite the obvious progress in the normalization of book styles of the Ukrainian literary language, particularly scientific (at least in the field of social, humanitarian), in developing and strengthening their regulatory framework in the first quarter of the twentieth century, there were many challenges. It needed some time to overcome them, especially considering the fact that the Ukrainian scientific language developed in difficult conditions in the beginning of the XXth century.